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bloods. Among 1,000 students at Ann Arbor, I observed a few of each of the types of Europe such as the Iberian, Northern, Alpine, Celt, Littoral and Adriatic, but the majority of the students observed were variable blends, and the pure types were not exactly like the prehistoric types of Europe from which they were probably derived, although similar to them in many ways. During the past year my anthropometric investigations have included the Filipinos of many provinces, but especially the Igorots. Here as elsewhere pure types are rare and blends are plentiful. Three primary types (each represented by 8 or 9 individuals selected from 104 Igorots) are found among the Igorots. None of these are pure, however, but one type resembles the Negrito, another resembles one of the prehistoric types of Europe, while the third is unlike either of the others, but not a blend of the two. The majority of the Igorots represent a variable blend, and they have been so long isolated that a condition of no Mendelism has been reached. There is conclusive evidence of the persistence of type, yet the tendency to blend is emphatic.

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A NEW EDIBLE SPECIES OF AMANITA

DURING the autumn of 1908 I received specimens and sketches of an interesting species of *Amanita* which grows in the mountain forests of California. The specimens were collected and communicated by Mrs. Virginia Garland Ballen, of Brookdale, Santa Cruz County, Cal. The sketches were accompanied by careful notes which Mrs. Ballen had made from her studies and observations. While the plant shows certain points of relationship to *Amanita cæsarea*, especially to the robust European form, Mrs. Ballen had recognized that it was different from the American form of *A. cæsarea*, which is more slender, and in fact it proves to differ in several ways from that species. The plant is edible and often very large, so that a single one is sufficient for a meal. Pending a fuller illustrated account, a brief description is given here.

Amanita calyptroderma Atkinson and Ballen n. sp. Plants 10–15 cm. high, pileus 10–22 cm. broad, stem 2–4 cm. stout. Pileus maize yellow to chrome yellow; gills white, then pale maize yellow to cream color; annulus and stem pale maize yellow to cream color. Pileus stout, extreme margin striate, the central and larger portion covered with the closely adherent white calyptra of the volva; in age of the larger plants this calyptra sometimes cracking into areas. Gills adnexed. Spores oval to elliptical, $8-12 \times 7-8 \mu$. Annulus very thin, membranaceous, superior, evanescent. Stem hollow with loose cottony threads. Volva white, thick, circumscissile, in dehiscence, the upper portion remaining as a thick skin over the central portion of the pileus; limb very prominent, forming a broad cup- or saucer-shaped structure from which the stem of old plants often separates readily.

GEO. F. ATKINSON

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Philadelphia, May 11–13, President W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, presiding. The following papers were read:

“Cooperation in Scientific and Educational Work between Museums,” by President William J. Holland.

“Cooperation among College Museums,” by Dr. Daniel S. Martin.

“Cooperation between Museums in Expert Work,” by Dr. Edwin A. Barber. (Read by title only.)

“The New Staten Island Museum and its Work,” by Mr. Charles Louis Pollard.

“The Insect Pests of Museums,” by Mr. C. T. Brues. (Read by title only.)

“Invertebrate Models and Exhibition Groups,” by Mr. Roy W. Miner. (Illustrated.)

“The Children’s Museum, its Methods of Work and its Results,” by Miss Anna Billings Gallup. (Illustrated.)

“The Use of Unkerheimer’s Solution for Preservation of Natural Foliage,” by Mr. Adolphe B. Covert. (Illustrated.)

“The Darwin Exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History,” by Mr. Roy W. Miner. (Read by title only.)